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INTRODUCTION

Public Co-operation and the Five Year Plan

The terms "Public Co-operation" and "Participation" are not easy to define, but what really gives the Five Year Plan life and solidity is the place given in it to these two factors. The opening lines of the chapter on Public Co-operation and National Development declare: "Public co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind planning"; and we find this aspect emphasised throughout the Plan, as is inevitable if it has its roots in a society which is democratically organised. In other words, like the Constitution, the Five Year Plan has been given in the last analysis by the people unto themselves. It embodies the aspirations of the Nation for a free and prosperous society within the limitations of available resources. The emphasis is thus on the spontaneous response of the masses—attempts at co-operative endeavour that emanate from them, and not direction from above.

The Plan gives an inkling of the tremendous task and the great opportunity before the people. Huge expenditure is envisaged in constructive activities that embrace almost every section of national life. There

is scarcely any phase of the life of the nation which the Plan does not touch and seek to improve, but the main emphasis is on the revitalisation of village life which is the backbone of the country.

When the magnitude of the task is realised one can understand that the Government cannot accomplish everything by itself. It is to the people that the Plan, therefore, looks for direct participation in this great task of reconstruction. As architects of their future, the people have to build their prosperity themselves, by their own efforts and service, each according to his or her capabilities.

The Plan is, however, not just content with the public's contribution to the execution of development plans. It goes a step further. It insists that the people be associated in this endeavour at every stage, in the formulation as well as in the execution. The participation of the people in framing and fulfilling targets is the crux of all development. Their association makes the Plan not just a matter of words to them but something that is very real, affecting directly their everyday life.

Realising this, the sponsors of the Plan have taken steps to create conditions in which it will be possible for individuals and groups to co-operate with the Government directly in this arduous task of national development. "It is possible," as Shri Nehru has said, "for the Government to do odd jobs here and there on its own, but the activity which could bring sustained and lasting benefit to the people must be one which strikes a correct balance between governmental effort

and public endeavour." It is the people that build, the Government helping and guiding them in their task with its experience.

The Plan—a Product of Co-operative Work

The making of the Plan itself was a task involving a great deal of co-operation. Men of different beliefs and ideologies worked together to prepare a draft outline that was presented to the people in July 1951. After the draft outline had been published, public co-operation was further sought in the formulation of the final Plan through the widest possible public discussion. The draft was not only examined by the Government both at the Centre and the States, but it was thoroughly discussed by organisations representing industry, commerce, farmers and labourers. Universities and other educational institutions discussed it in seminars, and officials and non-officials in groups at district level. The Planning Commission consulted its Advisory Boards and Panels, representatives of political parties, leading social workers and Members of Parliament. All these people contributed in some way to the production of the Five Year Plan.

The Plan covers all aspects of the life of the people, and in an attempt so vast only a modest beginning in the more important sectors is possible at present. This has an advantage inasmuch as it affords full opportunities for the common citizen to participate directly in tasks which, however small, have their place in the national effort. The spontaneous enthusiasm which this opportunity will release, and the spiritual and moral uplift brought about by a whole nation engaged

in an endeavour of such magnitude and lofty purpose, will be worth striving for quite apart from the immense material gain that will flow from the cumulative efforts of the people. It is not so much the amount as the spirit and manner in which he contributes for this common purpose that the ordinary citizen will fulfil his part.

It is difficult to define the specific role or to lay down the particular duties which every person in the community has to perform. The following paragraphs refer briefly to some of the attempts made to take the message of the Plan to the common man in a manner full of meaning and substance to him, which will inspire him to give of his best with a real conviction that he is taking a direct part in shaping his own as well as his country's future.

Villagers helping in the construction of a rural drainage system

SCHEMES OF PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Local Development Works Programme

An important and practical step taken to ensure the direct participation of the people in the Plan is the inauguration of the Local Development Works Programme. It provides for the fulfilment of small but urgent requirements of the rural areas which have remained neglected mainly for want of financial help. While providing for financial aid, the programme seeks to utilise the voluntary services of the people them-

selves. They are thus made to feel that they are directly participating in schemes aimed at their own betterment, and that the Plan is something very real. The financial provision for works of this nature is Rs. 15 crore. The works cover the ordinary requirements of a village and include any scheme which aims at the improvement of the countryside. Typical categories of such works are:

(a) drinking water supply schemes;
(b) permanent works for the improvement of agriculture;
(c) permanent works for the improvement of rural sanitation;
(d) village roads, including small bridges and culverts;
(e) improvement to school or dispensary buildings where such institutions already exist but are inadequately housed; and
(f) construction of godowns for the storage of goods.

One of the definite conditions for a grant is that there should be adequate arrangements for the maintenance of the work after its completion, for it has been found that much money and effort can go to waste due to lack of facilities for proper maintenance.

In order to retain the basic nature of these "people's works," a 50 per cent local contribution for each work is insisted upon, i.e., the Central grant is limited to a maximum of 50 per cent. This condition has been made more flexible by including contributions of the State Governments and local bodies in the local contribution.

The participation of the people has been made easier by allowing contributions in kind or voluntary physical labour. The underlying idea is to give every citizen an opportunity to participate directly and contribute his bit to the national cause. This direct contribution by the people, as distinguished from that of the Government, is a condition that cannot be relaxed under any circumstance, else the essential popular character of the local works will be lost.

As the intention of the Government is to spread the benefit of the programme over as wide an area and to as large a number of people as possible, the maximum limit of the Government grant has been fixed at Rs. 10,000. On a maximum basis, this enables the taking up of a work costing not more than Rs. 20,000. Normally, the requirements of a village should be met within this amount. In the case of special works, however, the Government is prepared to consider schemes exceeding that limit, costing even up to Rs. 40,000, though the Government grant will be limited to the maximum of Rs. 10,000 as mentioned above. These works are to be proposed by non-official committees or organisations so as to accord with their fundamental character of being "people's works".

Payment is made for approved works on their satisfactory completion. The procedure for payments has also been made as simple as possible. The Government Liaison Officer, normally a district authority, is to satisfy himself that the work has been completed and the expenditure claimed has been actually incurred as expeditiously and in as business-

like a manner as possible. He then settles the claim as quickly as possible.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 15 crore for the Plan period, Rs. 8 crore has been provided in the budget for 1953-54. The State Governments have been allocated Rs. 2½ crore of this amount for the current year on a population basis. The balance has been retained by the Centre as a reserve fund, from which grants will be made to proposals directly received by them. At present the State and Central grants are sanctioned on the same basis. The question whether they should continue to be on the basis or whether any changes may be necessary will have to be decided later in the light of actual experience.

The State Governments themselves approve schemes which qualify in all respects without prior reference to the Central Government. They forward to the Centre quarterly progress reports on the works thus approved.

The scheme was inaugurated in April 1953 and, after settling the essential preliminaries, the actual execution was taken up towards the end of the year. Assistance by the Government has provided a much needed spur for awakening the enthusiasm of the people.

The Programme has been very well received and has now gathered momentum. By February 28, 1954, nearly 13,000 works had been approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3½ crore. Appendix I contains a statement of the works, showing their cost and the Government's contribution.

Student Camps

The place of students in the national reconstruction programme is quite clear. Their direct participation in it will not only bring them face to face with the actual problem of reconstruction but will also condition them emotionally and intellectually for their role in national development and as future citizens and leaders. Their participation in constructive tasks like community projects, irrigation works, building of public utility services, slum clearing, sanitation and activities of similar nature not only offers a wide range of opportunities for service but will bring home to them forcefully and directly the dignity of manual labour. The effort of students engaged in co-operative work will further foster the feeling of common purpose and identity of interest between them and the people, and thus bring about a closer and healthier association of all the interests involved.

Government have therefore agreed to meet from their Local Works grants expenditure on Students' Camps. For this purpose it is necessary that a concrete scheme be drawn up by the organisers of Students' Camps for approval by the Central Government. As a rule, the period of voluntary labour should not be less than three to four weeks and in any case not less than two weeks. A grant-in-aid for boarding expenses, not exceeding 12 annas per day per student staying over-night at the project site, and a contingent grant of not more than Rs. 2 per student for the entire period of the camp, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000

Boys from Students' Camp help construct a road

is sanctioned. The total grant for each camp will not exceed Rs. 10,000, which is the maximum grant for a Local Development Work. Forty-three Students' Camps, in which about 11,064 students participated, were approved by the end of December 1953, and the total grants sanctioned amounted to Rs. 1,22,696. Appendix II furnishes the details of Students' Camps for which grants were sanctioned.

In addition, a provision of Rs. 1 crore for the Plan period has been made for regular Youth and Students' Camps. Detailed proposals for the utilisation of this

provision were under consideration at the end of the year.

Social Welfare

Social service and its development have a prominent part in the Plan, but by its very nature the task is such that it devolves to the greatest extent on the community itself, chiefly on voluntary social welfare agencies. Sympathy for the socially backward and concern for their welfare has been a characteristic feature of Indian society, and workers or agencies are not wanting. However, even a general survey of the present state of social service in India will show us the haphazard manner in which it is conducted. In many fields, though, voluntary workers have done pioneering work and it is fitting and proper that their enthusiasm and experience should be properly utilised. This can best be done by the grant of financial assistance to voluntary social welfare agencies. It is their co-operation and participation that is sought in the furtherance of the social ends of the Plan.

As a preliminary step, the Government has set aside Rs. 4 crore for the period 1953-56 to be used as grants-in-aid to voluntary social organisations for strengthening, improving and extending existing activities in the field of social welfare and developing new programmes in the right direction. An autonomous Central Social Welfare Board under the Ministry of Education, consisting of experienced social workers, has been established in order to allocate and decide the disbursement of this sum. This Board consists of 10 members, six of whom are non-officials,

and a chairman. The Board will allocate priorities and sanction grants to deserving institutions actively engaged in the welfare and rehabilitation of women and children. It will assess the requirements of each institution, evaluate all programmes and co-ordinate the activities of these social organisations with that of the Government. The Board sanctions schemes on a 50 per cent matching basis; the other 50 per cent is met by local contributions, which may be made by (1) State Governments; (2) local bodies; and (3) social welfare organisations.

The Board's contribution is normally limited to Rs. 10,000 a year for an institution.

The Board has also established three advisory panels dealing with women's welfare, welfare of children, and welfare of juvenile delinquents and handicapped children. These panels have toured various parts of the country and have acquainted themselves with the problems that concern social organisations dealing with their respective subjects. The advisory panels have submitted their report to the Central Social Welfare Board.

So far, the Board has approved in all about 450 schemes costing Rs. 16 lakh out of a budget provision of Rs. 25 lakh. Other schemes are under consideration.

The establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board is the first attempt in India to provide help to the many public-spirited citizens who have been attempting to canalise their humanitarian urges into constructive channels. As it develops it is hoped that the social service activities in the country will be so

organised and strengthened that they will contribute vitally to the building up of a welfare state.

The field of social welfare in India has no standard reference book that can provide comprehensive and reliable data on the activities of social organisations both from the point of view of assessing the extent and nature of assistance needed by them and for the general guidance of the people who benefit from their activities. It is also proposed to bring out a Journal of Social Welfare. This Journal will help in establishing contact between voluntary welfare workers and agencies among themselves and also with the Central Social Welfare Board. The Journal will be a popular illustrated magazine.

Family Welfare Services

A scheme to provide employment and financial relief to women in lower middle-class families with incomes ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 per month, has been worked out. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide work to at least one member of the family. Co-operative societies have been organised to supply raw materials and to buy and market the finished products. Training is given to women who are willing to take up the work provided. Those who find it more convenient to work in their own homes are given suitable tasks, and guidance is furnished in their homes. The work is carefully distributed and wages are determined in advance. The staff not only provides training, guidance and supervision but also ensures the quality of the product.

Instruction in spinning and knitting at welfare centres

The cottage match, khadi, hosiery, cloth and garment-making industries have been selected as suitable occupations.

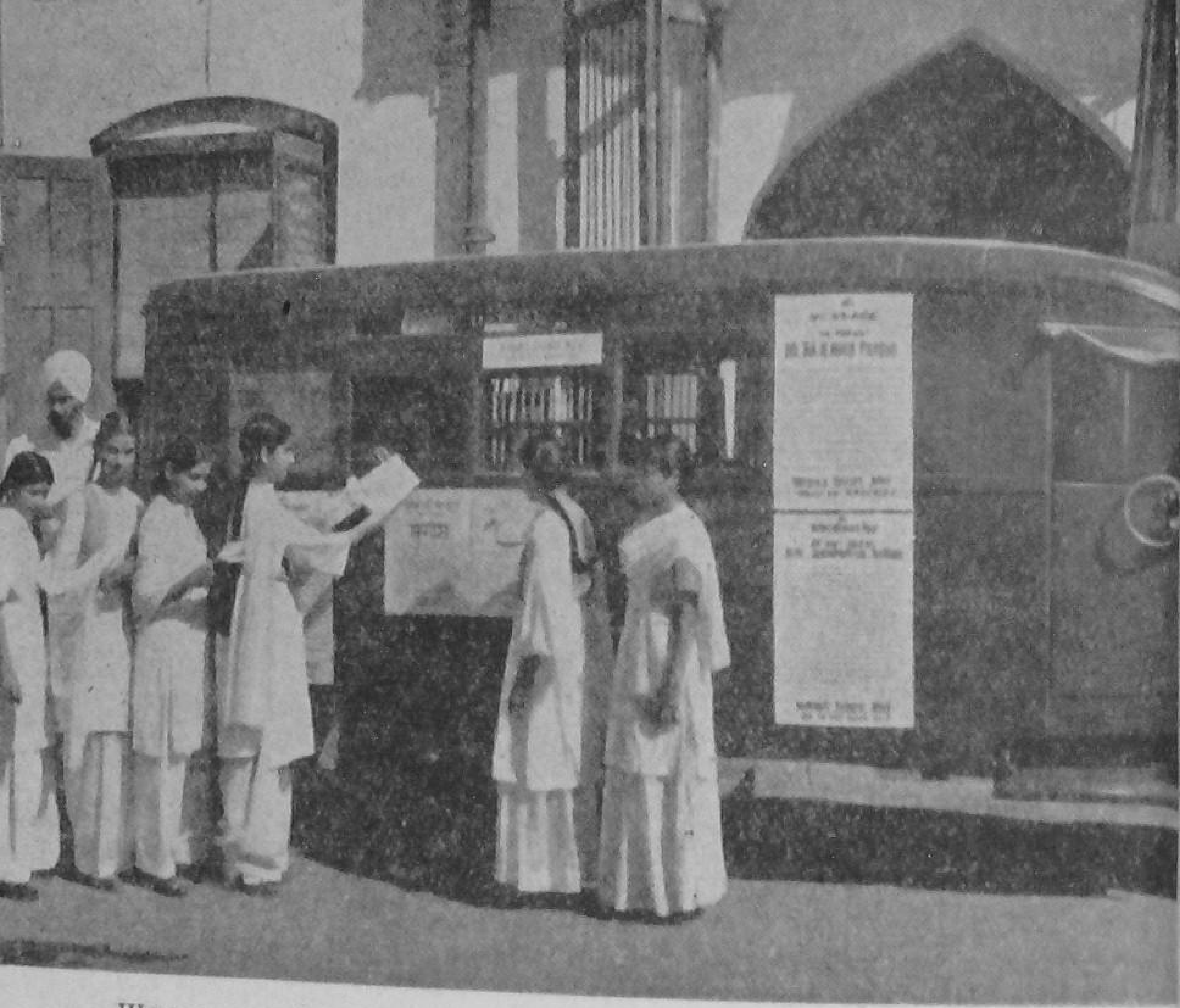
A Family Welfare Centre, under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has already been opened in Delhi. A co-operative society has been formed, and it is expected to provide work for nearly 500 families in the manufacture of matches. If this experiment succeeds, khadi or hosiery manufacture,

may be selected as the next industry, providing work for 500 more families in Delhi. Attempts will also be made to open similar centres in other parts of the country.

It will be seen that this scheme, like other programmes that envisage direct public participation, has a dual character. Not only does it promote some integral development activity but at the same time helps in the fulfilment of the Plan by spreading its message. The Family Welfare Service thus not only encourages cottage industry and increases production of a special kind of goods but at the same time brings to the families benefiting from it the tangible results that flow to them directly from the Plan.

Women's Savings Campaign

The Women's Savings Campaign also has a twofold purpose. Not only does it help tap small savings that will release funds for the Five Year Plan, but it enables the women engaged in this work to feel that they are direct participants in the task of national construction. A Central Advisory Committee with 14 members has been formed and its advice and help is sought by the Government. Members of the Committee have each been allotted a zone and they have recommended, with the advice of local committees, recognised and registered social welfare organisations for appointment as agents for the sale of 12-year National Savings Certificates on the usual $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent commission basis. One hundred such organisations will be appointed in the first instance as authorised agents. The commission earned by these



Women participating in the Women's Savings Campaign

collecting agencies will add to their resources and thus enable more work to be done. It is hoped thus to tap the small income groups for finances needed for development through a widespread and well organised network. The campaign is a bold step to make women and their agencies direct participants in the success of the Five Year Plan. Shri Nehru, inaugurating the Central Advisory Committee, said that the campaign, if it succeeded in spreading the message of the Plan, could be considered as having contributed substantially

to its fulfilment apart from the resources gathered. It is believed that this approach by women workers through voluntary organisations will yield much better results than merely official requests for finance.

Community Development

The most important problem that faces us today is the improvement of our villages, for India is essentially a country of villages where people live in a state of chronic poverty. The task is gigantic as it involves improvement in the life of at least 295 million people.

It is impossible for the Government to achieve the desired ends by itself. Yet progress has to be made and it can come only from the people acting through their communities. In the words of the Five Year Plan: "Community development is the method and rural extension is the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of our villages."

To achieve this objective a bold approach was necessary. A few pilot projects here and there could not meet the requirements of the situation. The Government of India planned on a big scale and decided to start schemes of rural development in all parts of the country, covering as large a section of the population as possible, subject to the limitation of resources and trained personnel.

The programme placed before the country is comprehensive. It embraces all aspects of development in the life of rural India and aims at increasing production, employment, literacy and the amenities of life. The programme has been launched on a war basis, a

war against poverty and disease for a fuller and freer life for India's millions.

Full co-operation between governmental agencies and villagers in this effort is necessary if the results obtained are not to be temporary. "The essential feature of our scheme," in the words of Dr Radhakrishnan, "is the participation of the people in the project from its very start. The villagers themselves are encouraged to take part in the execution of the Plan. Work which is normally done through governmental agencies is done under this scheme by the villagers themselves." The whole programme is one of co-operation by the people with governmental agencies. All have to work as one, from local village workers to the official planners and directors, the organisers as well as the millions that will participate in and benefit from the Plan. There is no distinction between them, each working in his own sphere, all of which are equally vital. The organisation of such a programme shifts, as Shri Nehru says, from the planners to the people and back again like a ball that is tossed to and fro. "Even the inception of a Community Project should be considered wherever possible by the people, who are most affected by it."

Community Projects are chiefly concerned with improvement in agricultural methods, means of communication, extension of education, better facilities for health, supplementary employment, housing and social welfare. Extension workers are provided to help the villagers in this programme of rural improvement. Success entirely depends on the co-operation of the rural population.

Community Projects have now been established for more than a year. At least one out of eight villages in India is receiving attention either under the Community Programme or under the National Extension Service.

The foundations are being laid for a rural development organisation which will cover about one-fourth of India by 1955-56. The pattern of social and economic life has been placed before the country, and it is the aim of the welfare state to bring it into existence. There are instances elsewhere of communities organising themselves on this pattern, but nowhere has the experiment been tried for a vast rural population like ours, in an under-developed country with so many difficult problems.

What is essential is that while basing itself on a sound system of co-operative finances, the movement should always retain its vigour and dynamism as a genuine people's movement in adapting itself to new demands and new situations.

National Advisory Committee

One of the important preliminary steps taken to enlist public co-operation for the Plan was the setting up of the National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation in August 1952. It has for Chairman the Prime Minister and is a strong and influential consultative body representing the topmost leadership of the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country. The Committee is non-political. It advises the Government on how the fullest possible public co-

operation in the task of national development can be secured and how the enthusiasm of the people can be canalised into constructive channels. Its object is also to speed up the establishment of suitable local organisations that will help in the enlistment of public co-operation. The Committee considers practical methods by which the people can be more closely associated with the formulation and execution of the Plan; at the same time it reviews and assesses the progress of public co-operation in relation to achievement under the Plan and renders advice to the Planning Commission accordingly. The Committee also functions in an advisory capacity to the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

The Bharat Sevak Samaj is a non-political, non-official body created for organising and developing the voluntary efforts of the people in carrying out the purposes of the plan. Its primary objects, in the words of the Plan, are:

"1. To find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India, to

(a) promote national efficiency and build up the economic strength of the country;

(b) promote the social well-being of the community and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections.

2. To draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity."

The Samaj is organised on a nationwide scale, the pattern of organisation itself being one of decentralisation so as to facilitate public co-operation and initiative. The basic unit is the *mandal* or circle, and its field of work may be either a village or a particular quarter of a town. Its programme gives prominent place to the education of the people about the Plan and local surveys for "planning from below." The organisation has been paying increasing attention to work in community projects, student camps, local works, training in citizenship and other social work involving slum clearance, anti-corruption and activities of a similar nature.

A conference of the Samaj office bearers was held in Delhi in May 1953, in which the work done by the Pradesh organisations was reviewed and mutual problems discussed. An intensive drive for collection of funds was made in September 1953, and the opportunity was taken to publicise the activities of the Samaj. Another convention of Samaj workers was recently held at Pawapuri near the Bihar Sherif Project Area.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj issues a fortnightly magazine called *Bharat Sevak* both in Hindi and English.

Co-operation Extends to all Spheres of Life

The Five Year Plan is the Plan of the people. It is my Plan and your Plan, and there is an opportunity for everybody to participate in it, in some way or the other. The spheres of voluntary service admit neither of enumeration or delimitation. Everywhere, in every sphere, there is a task which we can perform: "In the

Villagers donating labour in the construction of road

performance of various concrete tasks, small groups everywhere can find scope for co-operative activity and the exercise of initiatives, and every individual can have something to which to devote his spare time and energy. These acts of disciplined service on the part of individuals and groups will foster the growth of leadership at all levels and strengthen the community. There is scope for co-operation by everybody in making the Plan a success." It is in this connection that the huge resources of manpower that we possess become particularly significant. These resources have formerly

not been utilised because of the backward state of our economy. Unless we utilise our manpower we cannot develop rapidly, and we are hindered in the utilisation of our manpower because we are under-developed. The voluntary donation of even a part of our idle manpower in projects of economic development like road-building can help break this vicious circle; and as our economy develops, our manpower will have progressively greater opportunities.

This request for *shramadana* (gift of toil) has appealed to the people and the results achieved already bear signs of great promise. A large number of people, including villagers and students, have participated directly in the task of construction. If adequate care is taken to see that schemes undertaken are co-ordinated with State plans for development and the works completed are cared for and maintained, the contribution our manpower can make to the fulfilment of the Plan will be immense.

In local self-governing bodies such as district boards and municipal committees co-operation can pay rich dividends. These bodies generally work in committees such as the Committee on Health, on Education, etc. These committees can be split up into sub-committees serving smaller sections, and these in turn can draw upon the help and co-operation of other citizens who may be able to make voluntary contributions in cash or kind in the promotion of a local development work.

Educational institutions can help in ways other than co-operating in making the Students' Camp programme a success. State policy is correctly and adequately formulated only if it is grounded in a full

knowledge of the facts. There is great scope for co-operative research between the Government and institutions like universities. These can hold seminars and make a special study of the Five Year Plan, thus helping the Government. We are in great need of trained extension workers, and universities can help by making adequate provision for their training. They can also give a prominent place to the study of the Five Year Plan in their curricula and thus spread its understanding.

Professional associations representing doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers and others also have great opportunities for helping in the common task. They can themselves study local conditions and devise ways by which they can most usefully contribute their particular talents. Lawyers can help the peasant in problems affecting his land, doctors can help in making health schemes a success and engineers can prepare plans for schools or other buildings of benefit to the community. A wider outlook on the duties of a profession in relation to the well-being of the community provides the correct background for effective co-operation in this sphere.

Joint Co-operation Between Governmental Agencies and Representatives of the People

Viewing the problem of co-operation from a different angle, we see that most of the programmes of development are best conceived as joint enterprises to be carried out in close co-operation by the agencies of the Government on the one hand and the represen-

tatives of the people, chiefly those elected to local self-governing institutions, on the other. In order that co-operation between these may be real, it is necessary that both these groups have the desire to co-operate with each other.

For historical reasons, the tradition behind our administration has not been one which would encourage the greatest amount of co-operation from the people. Officials tend to be identified with the former ruling classes, and there still lurks a lingering suspicion in the minds of the people about their bona fides. Besides, officials were formerly concerned chiefly with the administration of law and collection of revenue, while now they have to be increasingly concerned with development programmes, carrying them out with public aid. The transition is not easy, though the administration has done its best to adapt itself to the new ideals of service. The Government too has taken steps to inculcate the new spirit in the administration. Among other things, the training of officers is now in keeping with their new functions.

For people to co-operate with the administration, it is necessary that they trust it. Slack standards, inefficiency and corruption among officials will only make the people more unresponsive. The Government has not only taken steps to strengthen the general administration and thus increase efficiency but has also devised suitable methods to put an end to corruption.

Actually there is no difference between the administration and the people. The Plan is a joint enterprise in the context of which any distinction between the two is illusory. Everybody plays his part

The people and the Government officials help each other in common tasks

and it is only in the context of their responsibility that any distinction can be made, not with respect to the responsibility itself.

The disintegration of the village community in India as a social and economic organisation was noticeable during British rule. It is now necessary to strengthen it for developmental tasks. In order that the village community may become an effective agency of public co-operation, it is necessary that it be made capable of not only framing development programmes but also of carrying them out with Government help. It should be able to organise voluntary labour, help grow

more food and make arrangements for the co-operative management of village resources. Government legislation along these lines is in hand. Already State Governments have, for the most part, enacted proper laws, and by showing favour to local bodies in a variety of ways they are not only building up their strength but also a healthy outlook on public co-operation.

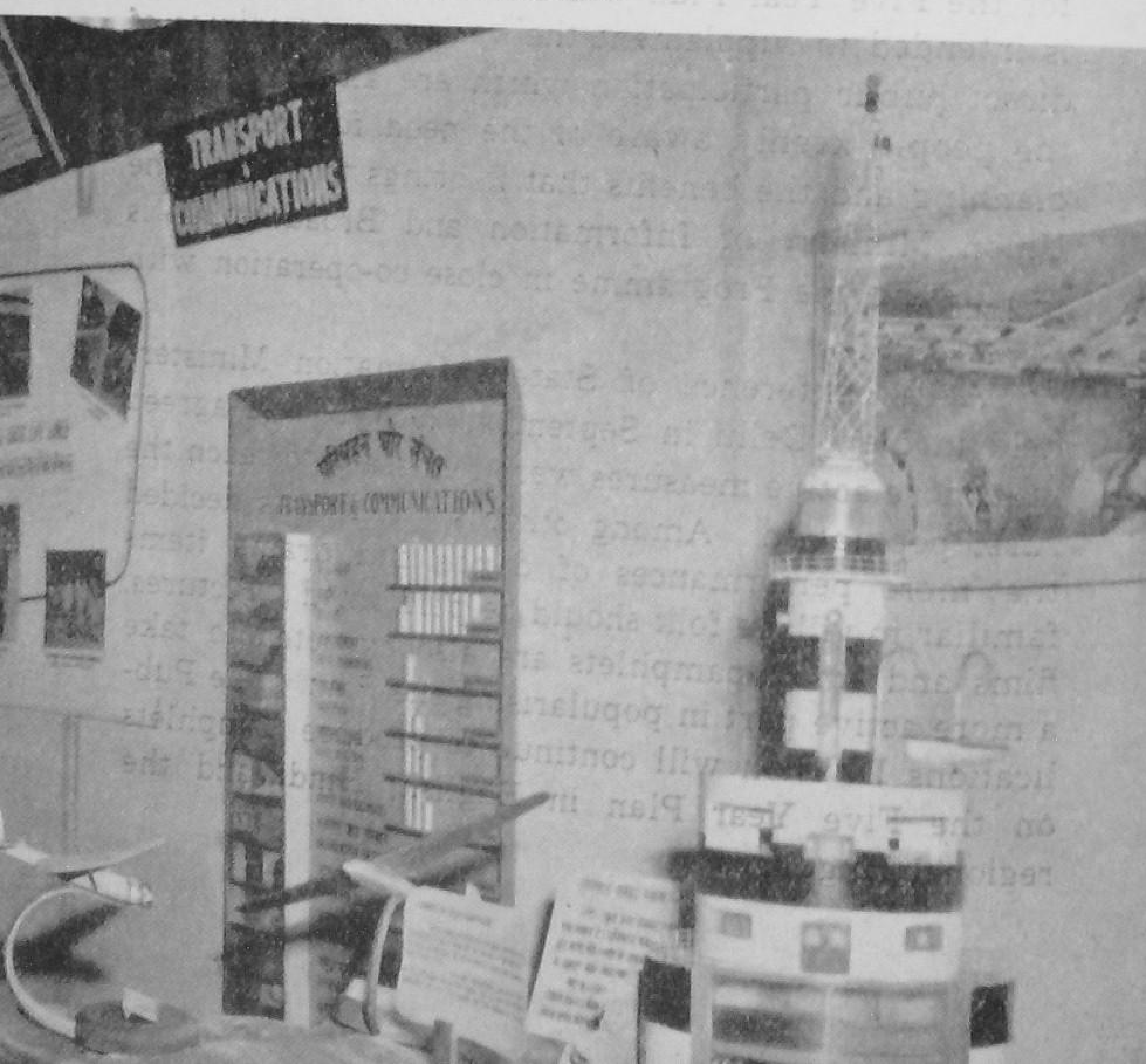
Integrated Publicity Programme

During 1953, an Integrated Publicity Programme for the Five Year Plan was started. The Programme is intended to supplement the various programmes of direct public participation which are already making the people keenly aware of the need for democratic planning and the benefits that it brings to them. The Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is conducting the Programme in close co-operation with the States.

At a conference of State Information Ministers held in New Delhi in September 1953, it was agreed that more active measures were necessary to reach the rural population. Among other steps, it was decided that more performances of dance and drama items familiar to village folk should be performed. Pictures, films and small pamphlets are also expected to take a more active part in popularising the Plan. The Publications Division will continue to produce pamphlets on the Five Year Plan in English, Hindi and the regional languages.

Exhibition stalls popularising the Five Year Plan were set up at the All-India Congress Exhibition in Hyderabad, the International Low Cost Housing Exhibition at New Delhi in 1954 and the Railway Centenary Exhibition in 1953. The Kumbh Mela was another occasion during which the Plan was made familier to millions of people through charts, models, maps, radio talks and film shows.

It is also thought desirable both by the Planning



A view of the exhibition stall at the Low Cost Housing Exhibition

Commission and the State Governments that the study of the Plan find a place in the curricula of middle and high schools. Steps are being taken to produce suitable text-books.

CONCLUSION

Many Hands Make a Burden Light

The opportunities that exist before us, whether we are administrators or non-officials, skilled or unskilled, in the tasks of national development are many. We know what great promise the Plan holds for us, and we know too the necessity of our participation. If we only look around we can see signs of multifarious activity, of a people at work. Near us, in our own neighbourhood we can see activities directly beneficial to us. A canal may be in the process of completion, a well being dug, or a school being built in which our children will get an education that will make their life fuller and happier.

All this is being done for us, for the country is ours and the children are ours. In our own way, according to our own talents, our own special skill or just by our manual labour we can participate in the task and be able to affirm that the well, or the canal or the school building or the irrigation and power project is as much the result of our sweat and toil as that of any other. We can enlist the sympathy and co-operation of others and persuade them to lend a helping hand, and we can decide for ourselves too in

what way we can best help. We can make ourselves useful in any of the organised forms of developmental activity besides our own immediate spheres of life—in local development works, student or youth camps and in social welfare services.

The burden is heavy. Let us not be in any doubt about it. But let us also remember that when there are many hands to lift it, it is light.

APPENDIX I

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS TO BE FINANCED FROM ALLOCATION TO STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR 1953-54

(as on January 31, 1954)

Category	No. of schemes	Total cost Rs. lakhs	Local contribution Rs. lakhs	Grant Centre and/or State Rs. lakhs
1. Water supply schemes	5122	85.960	42.919	45.036
2. Improvement to agriculture	473	25.849	11.552	14.297
3. Improvement to sanitation	494	9.271	3.921	5.356
4. Roads, bridges, culverts, etc.	3727	100.969	49.758	52.128
5. Schools, dispensaries, etc.	2308	101.323	51.593	50.416
6. Miscellaneous	554	14.320	7.054	7.316
7. Students, Camps	34	0.956	..	0.956
TOTAL	12.712	338.648	166.797	175.505
Add schemes of Punjab and Pepsu for which details are not available	322	26.600	15.300	11.300
GRAND TOTAL	13.034	365.248	182.097	186.805

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF STUDENTS-CUM-YOUTH CAMPS UNDER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS GRANTS FOR 1953-1954

(as on 31st January 1954)

Serial No.	Camp site and name of sponsoring body	No. of participants	Period	Govt. grant (Rs.)	Nature of work	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bombay					
1.	Students' camp at Turbhe, Thana Dt.-Prof. Welingkar's Scheme. (Shri Ashoka Mehta)	56	1 month	7,010 0	Cleaning up of a village tank measuring 420′×200′; Reconstruction of a well in Turbhe village. Construction of a road, 200′ long, setting up two latrines, educational aid including library books and cup-board	Payment authorised from Central Reserve Fund
2.	Sabarkanta Scheme-Camps at Malekpur, Bayal-Dhakrol and Shayara), Convener Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ahmedabad	775 to 860	16 days	10,000 0	Malekpur Camp, deepening of a tank and strengthening its banks; Boyal-Dhakrol Camp construction of a kachha road—6 miles long. Shavara Camp—Construction of two miles of kachha road	Payment authorised from Central Reserve (work completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,826. Value of work done by students alone is Rs. 3,854)
3.	Ulhas Nagar Camp (Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bombay)	36 students 117 others	15 days 7 to 30 days	2,275 0	Building for a school library, fencing the playground, D.D.T. spray, etc.	Payment authorised from Central Reserve

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4.	Camp at Karjat Community Project. (Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay)	25	18 days	387	0	Building of a complete house for a Katkari family, social survey in 6 villages, medical help to 6 villages	Payment authorised from Central Reserve Fund
	Madras						
5-6	Camp at Malampuza Project area. Project Officer, Palghat, Madras. (Govt. of Madras)						
	(i) 1st camp	168 students 12 teachers	15 days	10,000	0	(1) New Road laid—2 miles 4 furlong Repair to Road—1 mile 4 furlong Digging of 115 compost pits, 5 soak pits, tank cleaned 1, road cleaned 1, 1 old well filled up, 1 old well repaired and adult education activities	Total value of work is Rs. 5,996-8, free labour by students on the roads is valued at Rs. 2,995 Govt. of Madras have sanctioned for both the schemes a grant of Rs. 10,000 from their allocation, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,139-10-6 has been sanctioned for the 1st camp
	(ii) 2nd „	425 students	do.			(2) Proposal to hold a student camp during X'mas holidays. Details awaited	
7.	Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, in Pesiyar Project area	425	2 weeks	4,926	8	do.	Rs. 4,926-8 sanctioned by the Madras Govt. from State allocation. Total estimated cost Rs. 10,000
8.	Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, South Kanara	263	2 weeks	3,261	8	do.	Rs. 3,261-8 sanctioned by the Madras Govt. from State allocation. Total estimated cost Rs. 6,618

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9.	Collector of Coimbatore for a students camp in the lower Bhawani Project	750	2 weeks	8,675 0	Proposal of hold students' camp in X'mas holidays. Details awaited	Rs. 8,675 sanctioned by the Govt. of Madras from State allocation. Total estimated cost Rs. 8,950
	Uttar Pradesh					
10-13	4 Camps in Uttar Pradesh (Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)	809 (in three camps)	2 weeks	40,000 from State Govt. allocation	Road construction, cleaning of wells, drainage, digging of pits for plantation, soakage pits Compost pits, gul-cleaning, etc.	Provisionally approved; particulars incomplete. Value of work done by students in 3 camps is Rs. 8,000
	West Bengal					
14.	Students' camp, Sanatan Institute, Jhargram	60	3 weeks	945 0	Sanitation, road making, adult education classes, construction of kitchen	Schemes undertaken during Puja Holidays 1953. Details awaited. Formal sanction will issue on receipt of details of actual work done
15.	Students' camp by the Agricultural College, Jhargram	30	2 weeks	315 0	Road making, jungle cleaning compost making, kitchen, gardening	Schemes undertaken during Puja Holidays 1953. Details awaited. Formal sanction will issue on receipt of details of actual work done
16.	Students' camp, Amjora H. E. School, Mahemed Bay Community Dev. Block, Birbhum Distt.	100 (approx.)	3 weeks	2,075 0	Earth work, road construction	do.

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17.	Naihati Community Dev. Block Student Camp, Hariprasad Higher Elementary School (Organiser Shri Bholanath Sinha, Headmaster)	15	21 days	400	0	Levelling of high strip, jungle cleaning, ploughing	Schemes undertaken during Puja holidays, 1953. Sanction will issue on receipt of details
18.	do.	15	21 days	400	0	Levelling & extension of school football ground	do.
19.	do.	20	21 days	500	0	Repairs of wells	do.
20.	Naihati Community Dev. Block Student Camp, Hariprasad Higher Elementary School	8	21 days	200	0	Cement plastering of paths	Formal sanction will issue on receipt of details of actual work done
21.	Naihati Community Dev. Block Student Camp, Hariparasad Higher Elementary School	5	21 days	100	0	Layout of flower garden etc.	Formal sanction will issue on receipt of details of actual work done
	Madhya Pradesh						
22-24.	Camp at :						
	(a) Bagra-Hoshangabad Dt.	18 students 4 teachers & lecturers	18 days	341	0	1,200 cft. of earth work for school foundation	
	(b) Morsi-Amravati Dt.	26 students 4 teachers & lecturers	21 days	439	8	Approach Road (1 furlong), earth work on nallah crossing at village Bahuda, and socio-economic survey	

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	(c) Retwand-Bastar Dt. (Sponsored by Government of M. Pradesh)	26 students 4 lecturers	23 days	654	8	Digging of a well, levelling & bunding of 5 acres of paddy fields, digging of 150 ft. long channel, levelling and measuring 20 acres, digging 20 soakage pits and making approach road (1 furlong)	Grant of Rs. 1,435 sanctioned to be met from State allocation. (Value of labour by students alone Rs. 474)
25-26.	*Assam*						
	(a) Camp at Garo Hills — Goalpara Dev. Block	30 students 3 professors	16 days	1,000	0	Construction of village road, bore-hole latrines, cleaning of jungle, improvement of drains, and social welfare work	Rs. 1,112 suggested under the rules. Final grant as sanctioned by State Govt. awaited
	(b) Camp at Golaghat, Mikir Hills Project area. (Project executive officers of the C.P.A.)	50 students 2 teachers	14 days	1,546	0	Construction of a road and Social Welfare Work	
	Madhya Bharat						
27.	Camp at village Chhimak, Harsi Community Project Area	24	21 days	378	0	Construction of a pucca approach road. Cleaning of drinking water wells, digging of compost pits, soakage pits, trench latrines, treatment to patients, mass talks, etc.	Sanctioned from State allocation. Value of work done by students on only road work Rs. 550

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28.	Camp at village Kunwa, Rajpur Community Projects, Nimar Dt. (Organised by Holkar College, Indore)	28 students 5 others	2 weeks	282	0	Approach Road (2 furlongs), digging of compost pits, cleaning the surroundings of a well and an approach road to Haripur colony	Rs. 282 paid for diet charges from State allocation. (Value of labour by students Rs. 542)
Pepsu							
29-30.	Government of Pepsu (Development Deptt.), Patiala. 2 camps at Dhuri and Bhadron Project	338	15 days	4,186	0	Earth work, digging of manure pits and village *nalla*, village approach road, levelling of camps, cleanliness campaign, adult education, drama, etc.	Sanctioned by the State Govt. from their local work grants allocation
31-32.	*Rajasthan*						
	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Udaipur :						
	(a) Camp at Rajnagar Community Project area	123 students 15 staff	15 days	1,830	0	Digging of a drain (12,512 cft.), foundation for a high school (1,586 cft.), filling up of a pit (1,300 cft.), and social education work	Scheme completed at a cost of Rs. 5,106. Value of voluntary labour by students is Rs. 255
	(b) Camp at Sumarpur Community Project area	133 students 14 teachers	15 days	1,950	0	Construction of a road (½ mile), 6 compost pits and social education work	Estimated cost is Rs. 2,600. Sanctions for schemes are under consideration and expected to issue shortly

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	Ajmer						
33.	Camp at Ajmer (Development Dept.)	99 students and others	15 days	668	4	Construction of two village roads, one from Hotika Chauk to Badrighat and the other from Civil Hospital to Ganghat	In the beginning 75 students participated; later on the number increased to 99. Grant sanctioned against States allocation
	Bhopal						
34.	Camp at Toomra, Govt. of Bhopal	85	3 weeks	3,133	12	Construction of a Basic Middle school, repairs of two wells, digging of a new well, 75 compost pits and 100 soakpits, remodelling and renovating market place, drainage and village cleaning	Grant sanctioned from Central Reserve. Value of work done by students is roughly Rs. 7,000
35.	do. (2nd camp)	130	2 weeks				
	Coorg						
36-37.	Frazerpet Camps, Mercara. (Development Commissioner, Coorg) 2 camp sites	13 22 52	7 15 5	682	8	Levelling ground near Soothehalla dam, repaired channel and road, digging of new channels	Grant sanctioned from States' allocation
	Delhi						
38.	Alipore Camp (Development Commissioner, Delhi)	69 boys 48 girls	15 days	1,658	12	Construction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long drain, improvement of village sanitation social education, adult literacy campaign, surveying of main streets and their levels	Work completed. Total expenditure Rs. 1,775 Grant sanctioned from States' allocation

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	Kutch					
39.	Vandhey Camp, Bhuj Taluka (Development Commissioner, Kutch)	40	14 days	500 0	Construction of a road from Sadanvadi to Vandhey, 1 mile and 2 furlongs	Work completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 859-1, payment of Rs. 500 authorised from Central Reserve
	Manipur					
40.	Thoubal Camp, Manipur (Govt. of Manipur)	527 students 282 others	23 days	1,941 4	Improvement of a road repairs of tanks, cleaning of side drains, repairs to school buildings and furniture, etc.	Actual expenditure Rs. 2,214-1 Grant sanctioned from States' allocation
	Himachal Pradesh					
41-43	One camp each in Mandi and Mahasu Blocks, Sirmur Distt.	182 students 118 others 191 students 200 students	15 days 15 days 15 days	10,000 0	Road from Kolar (Sirmur) to Jagadhari 1,163 ft. Construction of a road 5,400 ft. Construction of a road 14,600 ft.	Provisionally earmarked by State Govt. Actual amount sanctioned is not indicated

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